The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,0013—New Series — BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th December, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 150

(Including Wines. Without ditto.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accomodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at the rate which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	
Weston Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	about 31st Dec.
Ryde Hall	Lloyd	2,700	400	„ 15th Jan.
Speke Hall	Brand	1,731		29th „

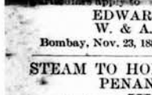
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.



THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th December, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov 29, 1880

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN,
2,436 tons, C. W. Pearson, Commander,
TO SAIL ABOUT 24TH DECEMBER.

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will have DISPATCH from Bombay as above. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
And JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

NOTICE.—Steam-ship BELLINI from SUNDERLAND.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO in the above steamer are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied with delivery orders, to the undersigned for counter-signature, and TAKE PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
Bombay, 16th Dec., 1880

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at BROACH, on the 7th February, 1881, of

300 teak logs,
5,000 teak rafters,

which have been floated down the Nerbudda from the Akrani forests of Khandesh.

For particulars apply to the DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, Guzerat Circle, at Surat.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.

Camp Karmala, Sholapur District, 11th December, 1880.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGIRI HILLS.

PRINCIPAL—Revd. R. W. METCALFE, M. A. (Honours), St. John's Coll. Camb.
ASSISTED by A. W. SEWART, Esq., B. A. (Honours), St. John's Coll. Camb.

A SELECT DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for SONS of EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN. Next term will commence January 15. For terms, &c., apply to the PRINCIPAL.

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

M. A. JOURDIN, having DISSOLVED his PARTNERSHIP with Mr. Degmer, has now ESTABLISHED himself as a VETERINARY SURGEON at the Bellasis Junction Road.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Shoeing, Clipping and Docking done carefully. Horses trained to saddle and harness. Up country commissions carefully executed. Riding lessons given.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Settlement of Singapore.

IN the MATTER of ESUFFALLI HASSANALLI BASHRAT and MOOLLA ESMAILJEE SHAIK ALLIBHOY, carrying on business in copartnership as Traders, at No. 103, Beach Road, Singapore, Bankrupts.

GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 11th day of January, 881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.

J. C. MITCHELL, Deputy Registrar.

BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

ON and after THIS DAY, until further notice, this Company's well-known ICE will be sold at TWO PIES PER POUND, or SIX POUNDS for AN ANNA, at the Factory and undermentioned Depôts :—

Fort,	Byculla
Market	Colaba
Pydownie	Cumballa Hill
Malabar Hill.	

CAUTION.

Consumers should be careful to see that their servants bring them ICE made by THIS COMPANY, which is commonly known as "FORBES' ICE," and can be easily distinguished from that made by other processes by its purity and clearness.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th Dec.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan. 1881.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3964	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Asbdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	31st Dec. 1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

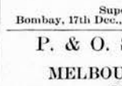
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton ... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above ports on the 29th December, calling at Ceylon and Penang, if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way via Southampton	„ 1,200
Do. to Southampton and back	„ 1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS,

IN BEAUTIFULLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL BOXES,

FROM COLONEL HAWES' GARDEN,

MONSIMBUL ESTATE,

KANGRA VALLEY,

At Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, & Annas 14 & 12 per lb.

Caution.—None genuine without our stamp on two sides.

Sole Agents and Proprietors of the Crop,

M. H. MAJU & Co,

No. 4, Elphinstone Circle,

(Messrs. Bolton and Co.'s old premises.)

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,000
FUNDS IN HAND	£995,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALE OF CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., of well-known Brands.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed, by Messrs. C. Bounevialle & Co., to sell off by Public Auction in convenient lots at their Wine-godowns in Hunnuman Street, Fort, with a view to reduce their extensive stock consisting of Scotch and Irish Whisky, Port-wine, Absenthe, Champagne in quarts and Magnums, Still hock, Sauterne, Chablis, two and three stars Furlaud's Brandy, Chartreuse, Sparkling hock and Moselle, brandy in bottles, flasks, glass barrels, brandy (smuring (caramel), &c., lime juice cordial, Vichy water, pure wine vinegar, cigars, surplus Oilmanstores and sundry articles.

Samples on view and can be obtained on application, and will be charged for at the auction rates.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Chinese Curiosity, Travelling Kit, Hink's Lamps, Cut Star Glassware, Porcelainware, Carriages, Hunting Saddle, Harness, Books, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, the whole of the above property of Major C. Mant, R. E.

Catalogues will be shortly printed, and the property will be on view from Monday, the 3rd.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ART TREASURES ! ! !
SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Twenty-one really Valuable Oil-paintings by British artists, from the private Collection of a connoisseur.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell off, without reserve, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1880, these valuable works of art, comprising Landscapes, Animals, and Still-life specimens from the brushes of Van Beighem, Ernest, Hooper, Crouch, Richardson, Plumb and Solomons. These Pictures are in deep handsome gilt frames, the glass of which has been temporarily removed, to permit inspection and prevent their being mistaken for mere Oleographs. The glass belonging to each painting will, however, be delivered to the purchaser. These Paintings are now on view at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Auction Premises, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, where an early inspection of them is invited.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1880.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOODS AT COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Commissariat Office, by order of Executive Commissariat Officer, at 1 P.M.

Some lots of unserviceable goods.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stock in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the [illegible]

Pass[illegible] of charge at reduced fares.

[illegible] to England and elsewhe[illegible]

Person[illegible] business conducte[illegible]

Partie[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
LA SONNAMBULA.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24,
SUBSCRIBERS' NIGHT,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD ;
AND,
THE ARTFUL DODGE.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING AT 9,
AT TEMPLE BAR.

APOLLO GARDENS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S BAND,
From 6 till 7.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS, BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
LADIES AND CHILDREN FREE.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
Near Sir J. J. Hospital.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM
Early Inspection Invited.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL'S celebrated OLD BRANDY, which can now be had from our Godowns at Rs. 25½ per dozen, CASH.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

BHOWNUGUR-GONDUL RAILWAY.

THE BHOWNUGUR-GONDUL RAILWAY being OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, Passengers can leave Bombay at 3-30 p.m. and reach Bhownugur at 7 p. m. the following day.

On and after January 1st Passengers will be booked from each station at which the Mail-train stops, and Goods and Parcels from all stations to each of the stations upon the Bhownugur-Gondul Railway. The celebrated Temples, Setrunjee Hill, Palitana, are within easy distance of Songud Station, and those of Girnar can be easily reached from Jetpur.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, December 22, 1880. Traffic Manager.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RED EARTH, including cartage, to cover the Town Sweepings on the FLATS, will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1881.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Detailed information can be obtained on application at the Office of the Health Officer.

J. J. [illegible]
Municipal Office,
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 22nd December, 1880.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash prices Rs.	a
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0	8
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar as. 12 &	1	4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0	12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1	8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0	12
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1	6

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEVERAGES FOR CHOTA HAZRI DURING THE MONSOON.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

Sante	per ½ lb. packet, Cash	Rs. 0 12
Surfin	„ „ „	„ 1 2
Vanille	„ „ „	„ 1 4

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS.
COCOAS, COCOATINA, COCOA NIBS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST, JULY, 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities, Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES, for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

Glass Interruptors ..... Each Rs. 2 0
Voltameters on Test Tubes ..... „ 2 4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD at the Commodore's Office, SAILORS' HOME, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1880, at 5 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.
21st December, 1880.

WANTED a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy. For rent and particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY,
30, Apollo Street.

JUST RECEIVED per Str. ZAMBESI a very rich supply of JAPANESE CURIOS and NOVELTIES of Kanga, Satsuwa, Kioto, Sipo, and Ovari Porcelainware, NEVER IMPORTED into Bombay before, fit for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

PESTONJEE CAWASJEE KHARAS.

WE have APPOINTED Captain A. C. CLAIRK as SURVEYOR, (for shipping only) to this agency ; and have further to notify that all SURVEY REPORTS or CERTIFICATES in connection with Lloyds' agency must be passed through this office for registration. All applications for surveys are to be made to the undersigned only.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, Bombay.
[illegible]bay, 21st December, 1880.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.

THE large dealings, increasing business, and extensive capital of the Company, coupled with the privileges and assistance of an Agent in London whose whole time is devoted to the interests of the Company, permit the purchase of wholesale parcels in the best market, at the best rates, and at the proper times, advantages which are not possessed by any other house in India.

NATIVE STATES,
MUNICIPAL AND STATE HOSPITALS,
CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES,
CIVIL SURGEONS, PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS,
SHIP OWNERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES,
CONTRACTORS, AND PLANTERS,
Supplied at WHOLESALE RATES with
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GALENICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL, INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Etc.

Special Wholesale Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SONGS BY MONICA.

O! TARRY Thou the Lord's Leisure. *(Sacred.)* Compass, C. to F	Re.	1 4
The Harvest Truly is Plenteous. *(Sacred).* Compass, B. to E	„	1 8
I Know a Little Garden Close. Compass, B. to F. Works from Morris's Life and Death of Jason	„	1 8
The Happy Princess. Compass, D. to F. Words from Tennyson's "Day-dream"	„	1 8
Between Me and Thee. Compass, B. to G	„	1 4
Little Sealskin. Compass, B. to E	„	1 8
The Song of an Indian Waterfall (Gairsapa). Compass, E. to F	„	1 4

The above can be obtained from

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL IRON FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments of every description.
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
IRON PIANOS BY ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Appointed Agents for the following makers :

ERNST KAPS, Dresden. F. MAACK, Hamburg.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart. ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
GERHARD ADAMS (Wesel) PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.
SMITH ORGAN COY.'S (Boston) AMERICAN ORGANS.
Illustrated Catalogues free by post on application.

SOUNDY & CO., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOES.

WATSON & COMPANY are receiving by every Mail, in all the newest and latest styles. The undermentioned are a few of the specialities :—

Patent Leather Court Shoes, lined Silk	Rs.	10	8		
Walking Morocco Oxford Shoes	„	6	8	to	8 8
Charles IXth Shoes, with ordinary heels	„	4	8	to	10 0
Morocco Strap Shoes	„	8	8	to	10 8
Morocco, and Kid Shoes, with Rosette	„	6	8	to	10 8

An illustrated and descriptive price list, now in the Press, will be sent *Gratis* by *Post* on application.

As a Guide to size, send the outline of a Shoe that fits.

WATSON & COMPANY, LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW SILK DE LYONS.

23½ in. Black Gros	Rs. 4	8 per yard.
23½ in. Black Gros	Rs. 5	0 per yard.
23 in. Gros Universal	Rs. 5	8 per yard.
24½ in. Drape de France	Rs. 6	0 per yard.
24½ in. Black Gros, Superior	Rs. 6	8 per yard.
24½ in. Black Gros, extra quality	Rs. 7	0 per yard.

22 in. **COLOURED SILKS,** New Shades ..... Rs. 3-8 per yard.
BLUE, PINK, GREY,
MAIZE, BROWN, BRONZE,
DRAB, SLATE, STONE,
GREEN, PRUNE. MYRTLE,
RUBY, SCARLET, GRENET.

22½ in. **COLOURED SILKS,** New Shades ..... Rs. 5-0 per yard.
SKY, AZURE, NAVY,
PINK, ROSE, SALMON,
DRAB, SLATE, GRAY,
BRONZE, GREEN, BROWN,
MAIZE, STRAW, ECRU.

WHITE SILKS.

21 in. White Glacie	Rs. 4	8 per yard.
23 in. White Gros	5	12 per yard.
23 in. White Gros	6	8 per yard.

WASHING FOULARDS.

24 in. Black and White Stripe	Rs. 4	0 per yard.
24 in. Black and White Check	Rs. 4	0 per yard.
36 in. Prune and White Check	Rs. 5	0 per yard.
36 in. Black and White Check	Rs. 5	0 per yard.

19 in. **COLOURED SATINS,** New Shades ... Rs. 3-8 per yard.
BLUE, SLATE, STEEL,
STONE, GRAY, CHOCOLATE.

19 in. **COLOURED SATINS,** New Shades ..... Rs. 4-8 per yard.
PINK, CERISE, NAVY,
BROWN, BRONZE, GREEN,
PRUNE, GOLD, CHOCOLATE.

22 in. BLACK SATIN ..... Rs. 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 per yard.
22 in. WHITE SATIN ..... Rs. 6-8 per yard.

Costumes made to order in the
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.
ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND WM. COOK,
THE TWO BEST PLAYERS IN THE WORLD,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR MATCH
OF 3,000 POINTS UP,
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9 o'clock p.m.

The match will be played on a SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE made specially by Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co. for the occasion.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved seats ..... Rs. 2
Reserved seats ..... „ 5

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., 18, MARINE STREET, where a plan of the hall can be seen.

APOLLO GARDENS.

FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
GRAND AL FRESCO.

The Orchestra, under the directon of HERR BITTERSMANN, will play the Newest Dancing Music.

LARGEST AND BEST DANSING PLATFORM IN INDIA.

On this Festive Occasion the Beutiful Cantata
AVE MARIA,
Will be sung by a LADY, accompanied by the Orchesta.
CHRISTMAS CAKE
OFFERED TO ALL.

THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED

ADMISSION Re. 1.

LADIE ACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN FREE.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 FREE.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

LIMJI N. BANAJI ..... Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidator at No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or after the 6th day of January, 1881, between 2 and 4 p.m., a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT on all claims allowed by the Court will BE PAID to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1880.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,

ADOPTED BY H. M.'S GOVERMENT,
(Over 6,000 Sold)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.

Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth, Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.

The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL,
BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, December 23, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, the Champion of the World, will PLAY an amateur the best of 21 games of PYRAMIDS for Rs. 200, the amateur receiving 1,000 at start of four balls in each game. Play commences at 3 p. m. ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, Mr. COOK will give the same amateur a start of 1,200 in 1,000, the smallest stroke being barred for Mr. Cook.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 4. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel [illegible] I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W[illegible]SHIPE, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING ENGINEER, Eden Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 20 years experience in the great Metallic Lodes of Cornwall, Devon, the Harz, Spain, Wales, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

MR. FLOWER'S OFFICE will be CLOSED on CHRISTMAS DAY only.

FANCY PRESENTS for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR at VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

BULL'S EYE.—FOR SALE, a Metford Match RIFLE, complete with sights, level, &c.—B. PHILLIPS, Poona.

MORTON & Co.'s Tea Emporium affords an extensive selection of variety of Season Teas for Xmas and New Year Presents, 24, Church Gate Street.

MONTELELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 34 per doz. qrts., Rs. 36 per case of 24 doz. pts. Royal Pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per doz. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

JUST RECEIVED a choice and varied stock of MILINERY and LADIES' MATERIALS by HURGOWAN VUNMALI & Co., next to Cash Bazar, Bombay.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

THE BO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1880.

ALTHOUGH money in London seems the turn easier again, the market rate of discount being quoted ½ per cent. under the Bank, Consols come ⅛ lower at 98⅜. French Rentes are unaltered at 119½. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is unchanged at 82, and Fours-and-a-half are ⅛ higher at 89⅜.

Cocoanut-oil is unchanged, but Coffee has taken a turn for the better, a good demand being reported at an advance of 2s. per cwt., both in M. P. Ceylon and G. O. Native. Rapeseed is depressed, with a further decline of 6d. per quarter, in Brown Calcutta. Wheat also is quieter, with a fall of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in London and 1d. per cental in Liverpool.

PIECEGOODS in Manchester are said to be quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being the same as on Friday last, with the exception of 7lb Grey Shirtings, in which a reduction of 1¼d per piece is quoted.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with a decline of 1-16d. per lb in Mid.-Uplands, while Surats were unchanged. The sales were only 7,000 bales—500 Surats—against imports of 40,000 bales—figures which speak for themselves. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands remain unchanged at 11 15-16 cents., but March shipment has receded from 12·29 to 12·26 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880	1879	1878
Tuesday's receipts	37,000	29,000	27,000
Four days' do.	120,000	107,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,125,000	2,950,000	2,481,000

EXCHANGE.—We have had an extremely quiet day in sterling, both as regards the extent of business done and the question of rates. Quotations are unaltered from yesterday, both for ready and forward bills, and in the existing state of our export trade there seems little probability of any activity until after the holidays. The council drafts will, as usual, afford a fresh departure from to-morrow ; but to all present appearances there is not likely to be much change. The general idea at the moment seems to be an average of 1s. 7⅞d. or slightly over ; and we shall move in sympathy with the result if more or less than that is obtained. Closing rates for ready bills we give as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	27. 11c.	,,

On Calcutta rates are nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, with more buyers, but we cannot hear of any large business having been done. We quote :—Fours Rs. 100 to Rs. 100½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109 to ½.

SHARES are firm but not active. Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 737½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 840. In Press Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and Moofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firmer owing to the decline in Cotton. Dhurrumseys are Rs. 15 higher, Manockjee Petit, Mazagon, and Oriental Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Rs. 10 up.

COTTON has been weak, with no great amount of business doing, and prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Broach and Hinganghat have been done at Rs. 240, and for January delivery Rs. 215 for F. G. F. and Rs. 321 for Good Omras has been reported. Rather less favourable accounts of the Broach crop are in circulation, but so far this does not effect the market.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in rather better request again. Rs. 6-5 for March and Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for May delivery has been paid. Rapeseed meets with no buyers at Rs. 5-12 for new General April-May delivery.

WHEAT is dull on the spot at Rs. 31 for Soft White, but May delivery at Rs. 28 per cwt. has led to business.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered for any destination. For Liverpool by steam 30s. remains the quotation, both ready and forward. For the Mediterranean and Continental ports previous rates are maintained, but there has not been much done to-day.

PIECE GOODS are about as quiet as they well can be. The off-take from the bazaar shows no signs of improvement, and dealers would be glad to reduce their holdings at a reduction of ½ to 1 anna per piece, if they could do so.

COALS are steady at unaltered values.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th Dec. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,414	0	0
Merchandise	98,342	0	0
Telegraph	590	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,39,346	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,773	0	0
Merchandise	77,836	0	0
Telegraph	569	0	0
Other Receipts	300	0	0
Total Rs.	1,17,478	0	0
Increase Rs.	22,178	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bengal, 1,095 tons, Captain D. Brodie, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE ship Haddon Hally 1,415 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE streamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Jamnuggur with a general cargo and 127 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Moulmeih, with a cargo of timber.

THE ship Oregon, 840 tons, Captain J. Thorser) arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st Sept., with a cargo of 1,264 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Cochin and Nagapatam, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captain J. Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. F. Pottinger, a gentleman, and J. A. Emekar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn. Genl. Fogo, Mr. A. Pally, Mr. Justice Hammick, Hon. Titzroy Somerset, Captain Cook-Collis, Captain Johnston, Lieut. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Battye, Miss Battye, Mr. Ratner, Mr. Pratt, and 200 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Venice, (26th Nov.), brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—34 packages color, and paints, 156 cases beads, 5 cases saffron, 72 packages ropes, 102 cases fruit, 140 packages papers, 13 packages glassware, 4 cases goods, 351 packages piece-goods, 17 cases cochineal, 6 cases wine, 3 cases spirit, 6 poxes specie, 21 packages gum, 2 packages coffee, and many packages merchandise.

THE steamer Minerva, 1,025 tons, Captain J. Nurton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (11th Nov.) with the following cargo :—14 cases medicines, 60 bales twist, 1 case acids, 392 packages piece-goods, 258 cases window glass, 208 kegs nails, 2 cases umbrellas, 300 cases matches, 113 packages glassware, 1,230 packages iron, 50 cases whiskey, 24 cases provisions, 50 boxes soap, 6 bales spelter, 107 casks beer, 91 packages chimney, 100 kegs red lead, 58 cases oilmanstores, 50 cases old tom, 1,900 bundles steel, 125 cases slate-pencil, 1,000 casks cement, 43 packages papers, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Meerwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Hongkong (2nd Dec.) with the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—328 packages mats, 702 cases preserves, 6 packages china roots, 217 chests tea, 1,200 cases cassia, 304 cases glassbangles, 35 cases fans, 3 cases pictures, 6 cases picture frames, 36 packages sundries, 90 packages fishmaws, 25 jars, 23 pieces and 28 bundles sandalwoods 2 packages piece-goods, 46 cases japanware, 182 packages earthenware, 2,550 packages chinaware, 93 chests camphor, 941 packages sugarcandy, 154 packages silk, 11 packages papers, 1 case umbrellas, 2,200 bags sugar, 43 packages aniseed star, 168 packages gallangal, and 135 packages copper cash. From Singapore.—Hides, 1,000 packages, 130 packages long pepper, 50 packages stick lac, 6 cases kayaputtee oil, 450 packages dammer, 4 packages nutmegs, 150 packages gambier, 7,541 planks, and 14,573 bundles rattans.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Geelong (s)	Atkinson	Hongkong. Dec. 2.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Dec. 18.
22	Minerva (s)	Nurton	London, Nov. 11.
	Byculla (s)	Mason	Rangoon, Dec. 10.
	Oregon	Thorser	Cardiff, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
22	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Colombo	Sharp	Bassein.
	Duncraig	Storm	Mauritius.
	Bengal (s)	Brodie	Hull.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Rangoon.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast & Jamnuggur.
	India (s)	Read	Liverpool.

The ship Haddon Hall, Jones, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China.
Steamer China, to China.
Steamer Teheran, to Venice.
Steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
17	Shadowe (s)	William	Kurrachee. Dec. 4.
18	Cair of Carthage (s)	Jack	London, Nov. 8.
	Kaiser i Hind (s)	Methven	Southampton, Nov. 10.
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Bombay, Nov. 26.
	Sahara	Morby	Camorta, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17—Steamers City of Canterbury and Lord Collingwood.
Dec. 18—Steamer Baghdad, Ships British Statesman and Nevada, Barques John Dave and Nelson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	Tarsala Isle	.....	Cardiff.
	Kirkmoor	.....	Britton Ferry.
19	Navarino (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Ganjam	.....	Sadras.

Dec. DEPARTURE.

13 Ethiopia (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—200 cases tinned plates and 1 case soap, Escofally Sumsoodin.
India (s)—30 cases copper sheets, The French Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—3 packages whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven (s)—10 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Teheran (s)—3 casks Sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Revenna (s)—225 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 57 cases oilmanstores, 6 cases bacon, 1 case hams, 3 cases cheese, 2 casks vinegar, 1 package raisins, and 1 case currant, Grindlay Groom and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Symington (s)—100 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 300 bales wool, Nurse Khutow ; 150 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Heerjee.
Strathleven (s)—2,100 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 200 bales rags, Mooljee Heerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,601 cwts wheat and 3,993 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
India (s)—16 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Tanore (s)—370 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.
Wistow Hall (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—12½ cwts E. teeth, Ebrain Passione ; 3¼ cwts E. teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed ; 14 cwts E. teeth, Surriff Durveish ; 15 cwts E. teeth, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed.
Llanarthen (s)—5 bales skins, Cassam Jacob and Co ; 6 bales skins, Cassam Essa and Co ; 5 bales skins, Essa Jacob and Co ; 8 bales skins, Jacob Jamall and Co ; 10 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bellini (s)—39,305½ cwts linseed, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 2,009 cwts mowra flower, Purmanund Veerjee.
Hampshire (s)—600 cwts horns, P. Sanquet and Co ; 400 cwts horns, A. Blaschek and Co ; 700 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 15,055 cwts wheat, 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, 4,451 cwts rapeseed, and 1,050 cwts cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers ; 4,016 cwts mowra flower, Purmanund Veerjee.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Rosetta (s)—1 bundle shawls, Mahomed Saduck Neemaiee.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion for Judgment.

277-70—Crawford and B—Mathibai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Ramjee and others—Craigie Lyall O and Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Goroji vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Argument of a Rule Nisi.

514-80—Crawford and B—Y S D'Esperance and others vs A D Chaves—Hearn C and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

329-79—Tobin and R—Hassan Mahomed Doo vs Ismail bin Hajee Ahmed Munshi—Muljee and B.

367-80—Ardeshir and B—Meherbai and another vs Peeroz-bai—Chalk and W.

486-80—Halkrishna and B—Noormahomed Hajee Lahir and others vs Fatma and another.

For investigation under Sec 408 of Act X. of 1877.

R Skipsey—Purshotum Pragjee vs Tejpal Godoo and another—Hore, C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·955
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloud, sky the whole sky clouded—8.)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·8
General Direction of Wind	NE, N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	219.

From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Major Stanton, Surg. Major, on leave, from——

DECEMBER 21.

Lieut. Stubbs, Lieut., 62nd Regt., on duty, from Aden.
Capt. Cook-Collis, Captain, 83rd Foot, from Aden.
Capt. Hall, Kurrachee, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lieut.-Col. Wallace, Col., 7th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Bhooj.
Lieut. Cowan, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Meerut.
Capt. Bingham, Lieut., Ord. Dept., from leave, from England.
Major Maguire, Major, Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Capt. Vowell, Captain, 29th Punjaub N.I., from leave, from England.
Major Gray, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Lieut. Belgrave, Lieut. Col., 19th Punjaub N.I., from leave, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Col., Sup. Ord. Dept., from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 22.

Surg. Strong, Surg., on leave, from——

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Kierander, Surg., to rejoin, to——
Thomas, Captain, D. A. A. G., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Captain, R. A., to join, to Ellichpur.
Fullerton, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to Dinapore.
Belgrave, Lieut. Col., 19th Punjaub N.I., to join, to Sialkote.
Gray, Surg. Major, to join, to Moolt an.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

Lieut. H. Prescott, has the Commandants permission to be absent from Bombay from the 23rd Dec., to the 3rd January 1881 and to take his rifle with him.

By Order, F. STOKES, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. E. Comber as Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consul for Belgium at Akyab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Palmer, S. C., Sqdn. Commdr, 9th B. C., to be an Assist. Adjt.-Genl., on the establishment.

Lieut.-Col. R. S. Robertson, re-joining the Regt. of N. I. Dated 6th Dec., 1880.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) P. S. Yorke, Infy. (m. c.)

Maj. E. Tweedell, Genl., List, Infy. Wing Commandr., and 2nd-in-Command, 31st (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut. D. Chesney, S. C., Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regt. of N. I. (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut. M. I. Gibbs, S. C., Wing Officer and Qrmr., 31st (Punjab) Regt. of N. I. (m. c.) for 1 year.

Lieut. F. Beauclerk, R. E., Depy. Exmr., 1st Grade, P. W. D., (m. c.) for 1 year.

Surg.-Maj. J. Browne, M. D., 41st (The Gwalior) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 2 years.

Surg.-Maj. R. W. Cunningham, M. D., 15th (The Loodiana) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 1 year 361 days.

Surg. J. Wilson, Inf. D., 42nd (Assam) Regt. of Native (light) Infy., (p. a.) for 182 days.

Lieut. A. P. Penton, R. A., Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Contingent, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) from 21st June, to 21st Nov., 1880, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, Ordnance Dept., is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) from 23rd May to 30th June 1880, inclusive, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Army, to be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) E. S. Jackson, Bengal Infy., 16th Dec. 1880.

Brevet, to be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo, Bom. S. C., 11th Dec., 1880.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Garden, S. C., 11th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Oldfield, Ben. S.C., 11th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cloete, Mad. S. C., 12th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon, Ben. SC., 12th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Stuart, Mad. S.C., 12th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Menzies, Mad. S. C., 12th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Searle, Mad. S.C., 12th Dec. 1880.

Volunteer Corps.—E. Bl. R. V. R. C.

Lieut. J. Landale, to be Capt., vice Capt G. L. Calder, resigned.

Sub-Lieut. J. P. Motley, to be Lieut., vice Lieut. Landale, promoted.

Volunteer W. R. Haughton, to be Sub-Lieut, vice Lieut Motley, promoted.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 627 of 1880, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of C. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. Macdonald, S.C., 13th Dec. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) G. R. Roberts, S. C., 15th Dec. 1880.

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL, 1ST CLASS, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assist Engr., 2nd Grade, appointed to Central India by Govt. Notification No. 328 of 12th Oct. last, having reported himself at Indore on 20th Oct last, has been posted to Neemuch Divn.

Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, having returned from 18 months' furlough on 27th Nov 1880, has been re-posted to Northern Road Divn.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 418, dated 15th Dec 1880, Mr. E. Behrmann, Assist. Engr, 1st Grade, posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section.

With reference to Director-Genl. of Railways' Notification No. 150, dated 20th Oct. 1880, and in continuation of this Office Notification No. 59, dated 9th Nov. 1880, the undermentioned Officers are posted to the Survey Divn. of the Upper Section :—

Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford R.E. Exec Engr, 4th Grade

Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., Exec. Engr, 4th Grade. (temporary rank).

Lieut. W. Robinson, R.E., Exec Engr, 4th Grade temporary rank).

Lieut G. Davidson, Asst. Engr, 1st Grade.

Lieut J. Neville, R.E., Asst. Engr, 1st Grade.

Lieut S. A. Hickson, R.E., Asst. Engr, 1st Grade.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 368, dated 3rd Nov. 1880, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Asst. Engr, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 17th Nov. 1880, and is posted to the Nasi Divn.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the MONEY ORDER OFFICE WILL NOT BE OPEN for business at the GENERAL POST OFFICE on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

2. The OVERLAND and INLAND MAILS will, however, be closed at the usual time.

3. With the exception of certain special arrangements made for the transmission of overland and inland correspondence, both days will be observed as Sunday.

A. ROW,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1880.

ALL LETTERS and PAPERS for HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and MILITARY SECRETARY should, on and after the 24th December and until further notice, be ADDRESSED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP, without the addition of any post town.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Messrs C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

N. H. S. writes to complain that "the middle and lower class of traders" refuse to take rupees of 1835 and 1840 when tendered in payment for any article purchased ; and suggests that "it will be worth while issuing a fresh order, or conveying through the police an explicit instruction, in order that future confusion may be prevented."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DEGA.—November 21st, at Naples, at the residence of her son-in-law, Michael De Lima and Souza, Esq., Leopoldina, the relict of the late A. G. deGa, junior, aged 44.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLY—MONCKTON—December 22nd, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, George H. Bayly, M. I. C. E., youngest son of the late John William Bayly, of Finglas, Dublin, to Leonora Rose, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Edward Monckton, of Clevedon, Somersetshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN—December 12th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. Thomas Aitken, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, of a son.

LAWRENCE—December 15th, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain Henry John Lawrence, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MOON—December 18th, at Garden Reach, Madame Elise Zoe Maisy de Chazal, widow of Frederick William Moon of Mauritius and Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 76 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

Now that the rejoicings connected with the opening of the Kathiawar State Railway are over, the practical question requiring an answer is whether the line is destined to pay. It must be admitted that there is some diversity of opinion upon this point. It is said by some that the country through which the line passes produces little but cotton, which, of course, requires to be carried to the sea after the annual gathering, which in Kathiawar takes place exceptionally late in the season. Indeed, a certain portion of the cotton cannot be shipped at Bhownagar until after the monsoon, for the Gulf of Cambay becomes dangerously stormy in the middle of May. The towns on the line of railway are few and of insignificant size, and the manufactures of the province are inconsiderable. Where, then, it is asked, is the paying traffic to come from? According to the view of the despondent persons who speak in this depressing way, the railway is a mistake, and we must not expect it to pay even its working expenses. But it is gratifying to find that there are men of business experience who take a much more cheerful view of the prospects of the line, and amongst these we believe we may count Colonel Hancock, the Consulting Engineering for Railways to the Government of Bombay. That officer certainly believes that the line will pay at least three per cent. on the capital expended upon it. For he, as we understand, has recommended that the Government should agree to take over the railway and guarantee a three per cent. interest to the States of Bhownagar and Gondal ; any surplus earned to be divided between those States and the Government. Though it is true that cotton is the principal product at present of the vast plain of Kathiawar, it is not, after all, the only product, and it is tolerably certain that the facility for carriage will induce the cultivation of other crops, and lead to the development of traffic in various ways. It has been the invariable experience of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that the pushing of cheap extensions in very similar country to the north of Gujerat has speedily led to an increase of cultivation, and to the rapid augmentation of local traffic. Besides it so happens that to the westward of the new Kathiawar Railway are several of the most important shrines in India, and thither hundreds of thousands of pilgrims repair annually. This source of inexhaustible passenger traffic may be worked with great advantage to the railway. A little care on the part of the management will attract the whole of the pilgrims to the line, and the facility of access created by the simultaneous opening of the Rajpootana extension will add enormously to the number of the pilgrims coming from Rajputana and the north-east generally. Some idea of the immense proportions which this pilgrim traffic may be expected to attain can be formed from the fact that on one of the branches of the B. B. and C. I. line 45,000 passengers were carried in three days this year, to a shrine by no means comparable in sanctity or renown to that of Somnauth or Palitana or Girna. These latter shrines are so remarkable for their architectural and artistic features that we may reasonably anticipate that, now that access can so easily be obtained to them by means of the new railway, they will become the great show-places of this presidency. The scenery at Girna is in itself worth a long journey to see. One particular precipice, 1,500 feet sheer down, will have especial attraction for ambitious spirits ; for the man who stands upon his head on a cocoanut placed on the brink of it, and does not fall over, will surely become King of India. If he falls over, of course the attempt does not count for anything. Only three years ago three individuals tried this short cut to a throne, but unfortunately they went down into the abyss. In great attempts it is noble even to fail. It may be hoped that Sir James Fergusson, who is just now visiting Girna, may not be tempted to try whether he could not succeed where these men and many others have failed. The undoubted fact that for a couple of months in the cold weather an excursion to Kathiawar is, perhaps, one of the best in the world will be an inducement to many residents of Bombay and more southerly parts of the presidency to visit Kathiawar and make it a sanitarium, bringing money into the country and giving work to the railway. Herds of deer are to be seen from the windows of the railway carriages as they pass along the line, and winged game of all kinds are in abundance. The sportsmen of Bombay will, no doubt, soon find their way to this excellent preserve.

With regard to the future of the port of Bhownagar, some doubts have been expressed. It is feared that the harbour will silt up, and that the town may be left, as so many others have been left, remote from the sea. Something of this kind has contributed to the fall of Gogo, which was for some years the successful rival of Bhownagar. In front of Gogo there is a good roadstead, partially protected from the south-east monsoon by the island of Perim. But, on the whole, the shipping that anchored off the town were very much exposed to the chances of the elements. A little creek from the roadstead up to the town was therefore the working harbour of the place. But this has become silted up to such an extent that it is now almost useless for any but the smallest craft. Bhownagar is situated on a large creek, the upper portion of which is undoubtedly silting up. But fortunately for the capital three or four rivers have their outlet in the creek above the city, and during the monsoon they pour out such a volume of water that the channel is scoured, and it is actually becoming deeper year by year, in proportion as the mud deposited on the banks by the ordinary tide increases in mass. From this large creek a lesser one runs at right-angles in the direction of the city, and this has been embanked in part by substantial stone quays. The accumulating mud would certainly have silted up this lesser creek long since but that an ingenious contrivance has been devised by Mr. Proctor Sims, the State engineer, to keep it clear by a process analogous to that which during the monsoon scours the large creek. A large volume of water is imprisoned in a basin constructed for the purpose at the head of the channel. When the tide is nearly out sluice-gates are opened by hydraulic machinery, and the water allowed to rush forth, to stir up and clear out the deposited mud. When this arrangement was first brought into operation no less than four feet of mud was scoured from the bottom of the lesser creek in the course of two days. It seems reasonable to hope that the scouring process effected by nature herself during the rains in the case of the larger creek, and that so effectually provided by Mr. Sim's ingenious plan for the lesser creek, will free Bhownagar from the danger of being overtaken by the fate of Gogo.

It seems, then, to have been in every respect a sound and prudent enterprise by which a railway from Bhownagar to Wadwan and [illegible] will undoubtedly add to the general prosperity of the whole province, and make the fortune of the Thakore's capital. The B. B. & C. I. Railway will, no doubt, do what can be done to act upon a system of give-and-take in connection with the new line. The object of making the latter upon a narrow gauge was economy of construction, and it may be admitted that, taken by itself, the narrow gauge is sufficient for the wants of Kathiawar. If any substantial economy could be effected by avoiding the standard gauge, the choice could not fairly be objected to. But it may be doubted whether the economy in the cost of first construction is sufficient to counterbalance the cost which the diversity of guage entails in the working of the line ever afterward. Anyone who has seen the interminable lines of sidings required for the purposes of transhipment where the narrow and broad gauges meet near Ahmedabad the scores of wagons lying idle pending the arrival of goods trains from the north or south, as the case may be, the number of bungalows required for the staff that must always be on the spot, and the number of other sources of ever-recurring expenses, will doubt the economy of the narrow gauge from the junction of Wadwan to Bhownagar. We believe the most moderate estimate of the cost of the Kathiawar State Railway, with its rolling-stock, averages £4,000 per mile. The Wadwan extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was made upon the broad gauge for £4,000 per mile without rolling-stock. The difference, it will be seen, is very slight indeed, and when it is remembered that if the rolling-stock of the larger railway could run over the shorter line the rolling-plant of the latter could be safely kept at a much lower strength than is now possible, the difference becomes still less. Again, there is the cost of transhipment, which is six annas per ton. That sum has been agreed upon between the two railways, the lesser paying over to the greater six annas for every ton transferred at Wadwan from the narrow guage to the broad or *vice versâ*. If the transhipments be considerable the large sum payable under this head alone will be a considerable fine to pay for preferring the narrow to the broad gauge. However, the work is done, and it is for Kathiawar to turn it to the best practical account. Mr. Izat, the engineer, is to be congratulated for the substantial manner in which the line has been constructed, and for the rapidity with which the work has been carried through. His Highness the Thakore has deserved well of his country for the manner in which, in spite of some discouragement, he unflinchingly supported this great work. And it seems to us that he also deserves some special mark of appreciation from the Supreme Government. The Star of India could not be more usefully and gracefully bestowed than in recognition of the enlightened spirit and the enterprise by which this young prince has, in spite of much local criticism, given his approval and his countenance to this railway. In any case, the Thakore Sahib has earned for himself, already, a large place in the history of the State over which he bears rule.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote some three weeks since strongly urging that no promises to vote for members of the Town Council should be given except provisionally, until the voters were in a position to judge of the situation with full knowledge. If that caution was needed then, it is doubly necessary now. It is a matter of the first importance that the independence of the Municipality shall be preserved, and not bartered away to cliques with special objects in view. But votes are being canvassed and bargained for under circumstances which show that the independence of our municipal institutions may be hopelessly traded away if the members of the Corporation do not strenuously refuse to be made the dupes of the machinations going forward. An attempt is being made to pack the Town Council with official and Government nominees, and exclude all independent, *i.e.*, non-official, European altogether from the body. The only way to checkmate this preposterous scheme is for the non-official members of the Corporation to refuse inexorably to give a single vote for any official candidate whatever. The three selected official candidates on the list put forward are : Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Pinkerton, all three Government men, and all hitherto put upon the Council by the direct nomination of Government itself. They are certain of Government nominations now in any case. To put them on the Town Council by the votes of the Corporation is a waste of strength. It is, besides, an act of the most egregious folly,

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 22, 4-45 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 80 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51¾d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 82; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89⅞.

THE ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

The following telegram from Allahabad was received in Calcutta at 3 p. m. to-day (Wednesday) :—The Viceroy is now quite free from fever, and his convalescence may be regarded as completely established. The daily bulletins will therefore be discontinued.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

A frightful railway accident has occurred at Leeds, in which upwards of 50 passengers were killed and wounded.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO NATAL.

The 97th Regiment, which was ordered to Ireland, has been ordered to proceed to Natal at once. The 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles goes to Ireland instead of the 97th.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK PROCLAIMED.

The county of Limerick has been proclaimed, as being in a disturbed condition.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 21.

The Russian troops on the Persian frontier have been withdrawn.

PANIC IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21.

A panic has been created in Chicago, owing to large failures in connection with the grain trade in that city.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6 1½

8lbs. " 7-3

40's Mule Twist 0-11

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82

4½ do. do. 89⅜

3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅜

5 do. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 119½

Bar Silver ..... 51¾d.

Departures—Sestos, Louvain.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, DEC. 22, 7-30 A. M.

Mail-steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

REUTER's rumour of Colonel St. John's promotion to a K. C. S. I., we understand, is quite unfounded.

It has been decided by the Poona Race Stewards, we hear, that the stakes of the race won by Exchange go to the second horse, Heliograph, but the objection not having been lodged till after the races, the bets and *Pari Mutuel* money won on Exchange stand good.

THE new Governor of Madras was formally installed on Monday last. The Duke of Buckingham left Madras the same evening for England in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. P. PALMER, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is gazetted Assistant Adjutant-General in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Robertson.

COLONELS J. MACDONALD AND C. R. ROBERTS, of the Staff Corps, retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880.

THE *Englishman* hears that Colonel Wilson, C.B., Officiating Military Secretary, India Office, will probably be appointed to the first vacant divisional [illegible] Colonel Allen Johnson, now on his way home.

IT is stated that owing to financial difficulty the Supreme Government intend to abolish, from the 1st day of April next, the appointment of the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Central Division, in this presidency, which was made in 1877, and to retain, as before, the appointments for the Northern and Southern Divisions only.

A BRIEF letter from the Lahore paper's Kabul correspondent mentions the banishment from the city of Kazi Abdul Kadar, of Peshawur. The ostensible reason given is that there are many known enemies of the Kazi in Kabul, and it is feared his life is aimed at. The Amir is unwilling to run the risk of his being murdered, to the jeopardy of his own credit with the British Government, and Abdul Kadar has left for Peshawur, where he is expected to arrive in a few days.

THE official report on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the the week ended the 14th instant states that slight rain fell over most parts of Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam, and in six districts of the Punjab. The daily telegraphic report of the 13th instant shows a further very general fall in Northern India. There has also been a little rain in a few districts of Bengal and British Burmah. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab will do great good. In Ahmednagar, and in parts of British Burmah and Central India, rain is needed. The winter harvest is generally in progress, and in almost all parts of the Empire the prospects of the spring crops are satisfactory.

FROM the report on the jails in the Bombay presidency for the year 1879 we learn that there were 33,284 admissions compared with 34,860 in 1878, whilst the average number of admissions for the three years 1874, 1875, and 1876 was somewhat in excess of 19,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the number of admissions still remains very greatly above the normal. The number of convicts transported was unusually large, being 320 compared with an average of 188 for the previous five years. This is the result of the dacoities in the Deccan. Fifty-six escapes took place, and there were 25 re-captures. Government, it is stated, have recently been compelled to comment upon two escapes, one effected from the Aden, and the other from the Dharwar jail, and both due entirely to the negligence of the the guard. It is probable that these are not altogether isolated cases, and Government trust that when a clear case of negligence can be established the Inspector-General will not lose an opportunity of inflicting exemplary punishment upon the persons responsible. There has been, it appears, a considerable increase in the number of punishments inflicted in jail compared with the previous year, the total number for the two years being 4,306 and 3,185, respectively. The chief increase is in corporal punishment, which it was found necessary to administer in 1,833 cases, or in nearly twice as many instances as in 1878. The increase in this species of punishment seems due partly to the large number of floggings inflicted in the extra-mural gangs, where no other kind of punishment is suitable, and partly to the fact that greater care has recently been taken to exact a proper amount of work from the prisoners in the various jails. There is a decrease, which is considered satisfactory, in the number of admissions into the civil jails, the total number having fallen from 3,037 in 1878 to 2,832. The total expenditure upon jails has amounted to Rs. 8,97,023 compared with Rs. 10,12,869 in 1878. This decrease of considerably over a lakh of rupees is very satisfactory, particularly when it is remembered that the average daily number of prisoners was nearly the same during the two years.

THE withdrawal of our troops from the upper Kurram Valley has not been followed by any serious outbreak. Occasional faction fights have taken place, as they did before our temporary occupation of the country, and these must always continue among armed and turbulent tribes. The Turis, with the rifles we gave them, and the fortifications of which we placed them in possession, are probably able to hold their own. The *Pioneer* announces that they seem to be fully aware of the advantage which our generosity has conferred upon them, for our contemporary understands that, with a single exception, the forts at the various road posts are as we left them, and the demolition of Chapri is to be explained by the fact that it was built at a distance from any village, and in a position peculiarly exposed to attack by the Zaimukhts. The materials, the whole of which have been removed, will no doubt be utilized in the construction of a stronghold in some more convenient situation. The enclosure at Thulkhel and Kheyl and the dak bungalow we built there were destroyed by our own troops the day they evacuated the place.

WHEN Sir Steuart Bayley goes on leave for three months in January it is likely that Mr. Cockerell will officiate for him in Assam, though the arrangement has not yet been formally sanctioned by the Viceroy. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, the *Pioneer* says, would in this case take up Mr. Cockerell's work as Secretary in the General Department, prior to taking Mr. Buckland's seat on the Board of Revenue in May.

Truth says it is believed by the wine trade that Mr. Gladstone contemplates reducing the duties upon wine.

SIR JOHN AND LADY STRACHEY returned to Allahabad on Monday morning from Bankipore, and were to come on to Bombay the following evening. Sir John bids farewell to India on Christmas day—this year for more reasons than ordinary a day of rejoicing.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a society in Lahore, with branch societies in the mofussil, for the purpose of advancing the general cause of Islam by uniting the various sections of the Mahomedan community into one, and setting aside the various prejudices which one sect has against another. Moulvi Mahommed Hussain, editor of *Ish-ul-Sunwa*, a religious periodical published in defence of Islam in Lahore, is the originator of the movement, and proposes to appoint missionaries in various parts of the world for the preaching and teaching of the Mahomedan law.

THE universal sympathy which the Viceroy's illness has elicited, the *Civil and Military Gazette* notes, is not the mere expression of an interest which, as a matter of course, would have been felt in one of His Excellency's high position. It means a great deal more, and is the spontaneous outcome of respect and genuine liking for one who, by his genial and straightforward manner, his quick perception of the leading questions affecting India, and his anxiety to solve them aright, has in so short a time won a singularly large share of popularity.

HERE is one of the *Pioneer* funny stories :—The rampant Anglo-Saxon has been severely reproved by a station magistrate at one of our important frontier posts, whose complexion would admirably fit him to play the part of Othello. Some transport syces deserted, but were caught by the police and punished. On their being sent back to the military post, however, the transport officer ordered them to be flogged as an example to the others. On this the station magistrate wrote an indignant letter to the assistant commissioner, saying that the conduct of the transport officer in punishing the men a second time was "*Spartonic* and *Teutonic*." The grave reply was that it was, in the assistant commissioner's opinion, even worse : it might almost be characterised as *Pensylvaniatic*.

CHANGES are announced in the form of issue of the Bengal Army List which will be generally acceptable. Hitherto if a person has wished to keep abreast of the movements of his service, he has been saddled quarterly with a fat and expensive volume, the half of which was made up of irrelevant matter. This irrational arrangement is now to be abandoned, and from the 1st of January next the Army and Civil Service Lists will be published apart. The price is to be reduced from Rs. 4 to Re. 1 (or Rs. 2) for both lists.

REGARDING the Sonthalis outbreak, the *Pioneer* writes :—Sir Ashley Eden is exhibiting commendable promptitude in overawing the Sonthalis by a rapid display of force, for the experience of 1854 showed him that once this half-savage people are really in arms, however rude their weapons may be, they are capable of much obstinate resistance. When the Afghan war broke out Bengal furnished all its available regiments on the understanding that two native regiments were to be always ready in Calcutta for local service. This arrangement was carried out nominally, but the Madrasees sent to Calcutta could not be used in Assam, because, it was urged, they were unfit to stand a jungle climate, and would inevitably go to pieces. The same argument now applies against sending them to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, from which district all detachments were withdrawn owing to the pressure of the late war. In place of these detachments armed police were raised ; but they have only enfield rifles, in the use of which they, of course, are not yet expert. Two companies of native troops only are now in Santhalistan, but two more companies of the 33rd Native Infantry have been ordered to proceed from Barrackpore to Boomka without delay. Boomka is in the heart of the pergunnahs ; and the arrival of this reinforcement may show the Sonthalis that we have troops available for service, even though our detachments have been absent for many months. No fresh disturbance has, so far, occurred ; but the universal gathering of the tribe in the hills points to a preconcerted arrangement. The census has been merely made an excuse by disaffected men to stir the people to action. If mischief is seriously meant, the first sign will probably be the tearing up of the rails on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, in the hope of stopping communications.

THE *Madras Mail* devotes a couple of columns to an article on "The task before the new Governor," in which the hope is expressed that Mr. Adam will do "something towards removing from the town the prisoner's quarters in Fort St. George, the shabbiest of the big cities under the British Crown. But if Mr. Adam should spend but three or four months in Madras, and the rest of the year on the hills, or on tours, there will be flashes in the pan that may lead to nothing. He must have been wonder-struck last week by the immense improvement that has come over the city of Bombay since 1858, when he saw the place last. As compared with the western capital, Madras is poor ; but it need not also be shabby, decayed, dilapidated, out-at-elbows in appearance. The Duke of Buckingham solved to a great extent, by means of the Junction Canal, the old problem connected with the conservancy of the Cooum ; and credit is also due to him for the successful stand that he made against Lord Lytton's determination to stop the Harbour-works in 1877. A great deal, however, yet remains to be done to make this city worthy of the eminent position it holds in Southern India. Our normal death-rate is still very high, and it is likely to remain so until means can be provided for carrying out a good drainage scheme. There is plenty of room for Mr. Adam to give the city the benefit of the knowledge he acquired in his late appointment. We do not expect that, finding the town built of brick and chunam, he will, like another Augustus, leave it marble. The place straggled into existence, and has been allowed to develop unmethodically. It is not possible to pull it all down, re-plan the streets, and re-build with system. But it is possible, if the Governor gives the incentive, to induce all house-holders to do something for the external improvement of the place. In this, as in other matters, Mr. Adam is not expected to crowd the proper work of half-a-century into half a decade ; but it is hoped that when his time is up it will be undeniable that he has made Madras better for his residence in it."

No further act of violence is reported from Jamtara or the disturbed neighbourhood. It is expected by the *Englishman* that, whatever may be their purposes and plans, the Santhals are not likely to commit themselves to any overt act, at least for the next fortnight or so. Early in January, however, takes place the *Bandhna* festival, one of the great national festivals of the people. The Santhals gather together in very large bodies to celebrate the occasion, and natural apprehensions are felt as to the consequences of their gathering in crowds like this in their present frame of mind. Some rash and thoughtless act on the part of some mischief-monger or evilly-disposed person during this time may, it is very justly feared, precipitate a disaster. Should the festival be got over without any disturbance, there is a prospect that the excitement will subside, at least for a time ; for we fear that that present state of affairs at Jamtara is but the outcome of a long series of Santhali troubles, connected chiefly with the late land settlements. Every precaution is being taken to provide against any outbreak during the *Bandhna* festival, and to restore order. Strong police reinforcements have been sent and are still being forwarded to all stations throughout the Parganas. Strong bodies of the railway police have been put on guard on the line and stations in these parts. On Saturday it was determined to send up a detachment of troops to Jamtara, and to march them through the country thence to Nya Dumka. It is thought that this course will exercise a sobering influence on the unruly spirits among the Santhals.

THE loyalty of the Pattiala State, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, has found marked expression in the anxiety manifested at the news of the Viceroy's illness. A succession of telegraphic messages of condolence and enquiry, sent by H. H. the Maharaja, were courteously acknowledged.

THE Famine Commission report, discoursing on the magistrate and collector, says :—"His time should not be occupied with the details of magisterial, police, revenue, fiscal, or any other business, to a degree which will debar him from watching the effect produced on the people by the operations of all the departments of Government." And of the assistant magistrate and collector it says :—"He ought not to have his time so occupied in petty duties as to be debarred from exercising proper supervision over all parts of his sub-division." No one feels the truth of these remarks more than the civil officers themselves. But, as a contemporary points out, the orders of Government have of late had quite the opposite tendency, and the Pelion of Police has been piled on the Ossa of Education, and the burthen of both has been placed on the unfortunate civil officer's work "in addition to his other duties."

THE *Era* says that Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt herself tells the following story, which relates to her spareness of figure. One night, while she was playing in "Ruy Blas" at the Odeon, Paris, in the third act, [illegible] ne manufacturers. sages to all ports bookings from the gallery, fortune [illegible] sages of any size or sha re at lowest rates of ring to the footlights. "I," replied. Financial, and from above ; "I don't like thin[illegible]ars on application. her to get fat !"

WILLIA

A FRIEND at Simla sends to *Life* the following amusing *menu* of the dinner given at Government House by the Viceroy to Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff of Afghan heroes :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
Diner du 20 Octobre.

POTAGES.
Consommé du Soldat Victorieux.—Purée la á Kooram.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Petites Bombes a la Peiwar Kotal, Sauce Goorkha.
RELEVÉS.
Mouton Roti a l'Afghan.
Poulets de Charasiab a la Blanc.
ENTRÉES.
Le Hachis de Sherpur a la Mahommed Jan.
Galantine á la General Roberts.
Cotelettes Sans Culottes a la Quatre-Vingt-Douze.
ROTIS.
Faisans et Perdreaux de Bombay á l'Ayoub.
Asperges en Branches.
ENTREMETS.
Pudding de Mazra.
Pain de Kandahar a la Ghazi Blanc.
Officiers Russes en Pailles.
GLACES.

NOT only have the negotiations for bringing about an armistic between Chili and Peru fallen through, but there seems some danger of the area of disturbance being widened. The point upon which the negotiations were broken off was the same that has proved a stumbling-block before. The Chilian Government demanded the absolute cession of the province of Tarapaca, in which is situated the port of Iquique, as a preliminary condition of peace. The plenipotentiaries of Peru and Bolivia, though not unwilling to allow the occupation of the province by Chili as a guarantee for the payment of a war indemnity, declined to recognize the possibility of its cession. The conference thereupon terminated, and the conflict must, it would seem, be prolonged. Meanwhile the supporters of the existing Government of the Argentine Republic are urging that the present would be a favourable time for settling their differences with Chili. The only argument against such a course lies in the fact that Brazil would probably have something to say in the quarrel, and that that something would be in favour of Chili.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Billiard, Waverly Hotel, 3 p. m.
Band at the Apollo Bunder, B. V. R., this evening.
Apollo Gardens, 6 p. m.
Divine Service, on board Blair Drummond, 7-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "La Sonnambula," 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.
Billiard Match, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st inst. :—Geelong (s), from Hongkong ; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee, Yesterday :—Minerva (s), from London ; Byculla (s), Rangoon ; Oregon, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. G. S. Dalhousie to Kurrachee ; Colombo, Bassein ; Duncraig, Mauritius ; Bengal (s), Hull ; Eliora (s), Rangoon ; Arrow (s), Coast and Jamnuggur ; India (s), Liverpool.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	The Hunting Call ..... Faust.
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod.
Selection	From Semiramide ..... Rossini.
Waltz	Jungherren Tanze ..... Gung'l.
Quadrille	Royal Boudoir ..... C. Coote.
Galop	Durch die Lufte ..... Tichrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Minerva entered the dock yesterday.

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.—The camp of the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is at Tanna at present, and will, we learn, be removed to Baroda *en route* to Ahmedabad and, Guzerat on Sunday, the 26th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,104, the average daily attendance being 170. There were 995 new admissions. Of the total number 1,364 were children.

THE BHOWNUGGUR-GONDUL RAILWAY.—We have to draw the attention of own readers to an advertisement in this issue notifying that the Bhownuggur-Gondul Railway is now open will be available by passengers after 1st January 1881.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Balkrishna Sujun, a servant in the employ of Cassee, woman, residing at Funneswady, was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing brass and copper vessels, valued at Rs. 5, the property of his mistress.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—Shaik Mahomed, a ship-labourer, employed on board a ship in harbour, while moving about the vessel at about 3 o'clock in the morning accidentally fell into the hold of the ship, receiving a severe scalp-wound and injury to his spine. He was conveyed to the Goculdas T. Hospital, where he was treated.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX.—Captain Walshe acknowledges, with many thanks, receipt of contributions as follows :—W. M. Coghlan, Esq., two dozen stout and a box of cigars ; H. T., Rs. 3 and a parcel of clothing ; F. D. Melvill, Esq., Rs. 10; A. B., Rs. 10 ; Richard Roberts, Esq., Rs. 5 ; and F. R., Rs. 5.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Ittoba Dackoo and two other tindals of native crafts were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for anchoring their vessels in the fairway without exhibiting a light.—Three other tindals were also fined yesterday by the same magistrate, two in a sum of Rs. 10 each and the other Rs. 5, for sailing their vessels in the fairway without exhibiting a light.

GAMBLERS.—Agha Mirza and thirteen others were yesterday charged at the instance of Soobadar Moorar Rao before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house in Tank Road. They were all convicted. The prisoner named Casu Khana being an old offender, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, Aga Mirza and another were fined Rs 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THEFT AT THE MARINE LINES.—Lieutenant A Phayre, residing in one of the Sanitarium Bungalows in the Marine Lines, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of a time-piece, valued at Rs. 50, from his residence on the night previous. Upon enquiries being instituted and a search made, the time-piece was found hid under a bush in Colonel Sturt's compound, but no trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and colour, under the command of a European officer, will parade at the Apollo Bunder to-day (23rd instant) at 4-45 p. m., on the occasion of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's departure. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery as H. E. embarks. The staff, officers commanding corps, and district heads of departments will attend at the bunder.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning at half-past 7 o'clock the two prisoners Khodabux Chadun and Khoopchund Bhaichund, who were convicted at the last criminal sessions of the High Court of murder, and sentenced to death, were hanged on a gallows erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Omercarry.

Khodabux Chadun murdered a woman named Nusseebun early on the morning of the 10th September last, whilst she was passing along the Arthur Crawford Market Road, near the School of Arts, by inflicting several stabs on her person with a clasp-knife, from the effect of which she died shortly after admission into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The prisoner, who was arrested red-handed was a julai, or weaver, by caste, and since his conviction appeared to be quite resigned to his fate. He stated that his intention was not to kill the woman outright, but to disfigure her by cutting off her nose in revenge for deserting him. While in the condemned cells of the jail, a *Mulla*, or priest, attended him at his request, and he partook of his usual meals as usual up to the evening previous to his execution, but declined any nourishment on the morning of his execution.

The other man, Khoopchund Bhaichund, murdered a little girl Pankoovar, aged 5 years, the daughter of Hirjeevan Poonja, residing at Bathia Chawl sett street, on the 11th October last, for her ornaments. He enticed her into his room, which adjoined that of Hurgovind's, and there strangled her. He subsequently removed the dead body, made up into a bundle, which he placed on the landing of a staircase leading into a Hindoo boarding-house at Vithul Wady. While confined in the condemned cells of the jail, he professed his desire to pray, declining to receive any visits from his friends or relatives, until the day previous to his execution, when he allowed his wife and his parents and two younger brothers to see him. In their presence he admitted the crime, stating that he was at the time under the influence of *bhang*. From the day previous to his execution he declined to partake of any solid food, but sustained himself by taking small quantities of milk at intervals.

Soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning the two prisoners were pinioned in their respective cells and got ready for execution. Captain Walshe, the Superintendent of the Jail, accompanied by Dr. Partridge, Surgeon of the Jail, proceeded to the condemned cells, whence the prisoners were brought out, and the death warrant was read to them. On the gallows, the Hindoo prisoner remained mute, but the Mussulman greeted the large crowd in front of the jail walls, calling them his brothers. It was the work of a moment. The rope was adjusted round the neck of each prisoner, and the bolt being drawn, death was almost instantaneous. The bodies were kept hanging for an hour, after which they were let down and handed over to the relatives and friends of the deceased, who were in waiting to receive them. The body of the Mussulman was taken to the Mahomedan burial ground at Grant Road for burial, and that of the Hindoo was conveyed to the burning ground at the Chandanwady for cremation. A dense crowd assembled on the west front of the jail to witness the execution, and a large body of the constabulary force, both European and native, under the supervision of Mr Superintendent Sweeney, was in attendance to preserve order.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bhikoo Dhondu, a servant in the employ of Mr. Dadoba Pandurang, residing at Girgaum, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Hurry Balloo for stealing a turban, valued at Rs 10, belonging to Gungadur Ramchunder, residing at Funneswady. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHIKAREE KILLED BY A BOAR.—The *Ultramar* relates a case of a fatal encounter with a wild boar in the village of Colomba (Goa). A dessai named Podmonaba Porob, an intrepid *shikaree*, having heard of a wild boar prowling on the hill just above his house, to the great terror of the residents of the place, betook himself to the jungle, taking his gun with him. When he reached the top of the hill the boar, which was hiding in the thick shrub, surprised the man by springing upon him, and brought him to the ground. The animal inflicted such serious wounds on its victim that he died within three hours. The brother of the deceased, Sirdorn Porob, arrived at the scene too late to save his brother's life, but avenged his death by shooting the boar.

OFFICIUM DEFUNCTORUM.—The ceremony of *officium defunctorum* celeberated in the Poona Roman Catholic Chapel on Tuesday evening for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop of Goa, D. A. Ornellasde Vasconcellos, the *Deccan Herald* is informed, was solemn and imposing. In the body of the chapel an excellent *sendo mausoleum* was erected, in the centre of which was placed the portrait of the lamented Archbishop, and over which were depicted his episcopal insignia, and underneath the following verse from a psalm, *Dominus illuminatio mea et salus mea quem timeba* was to be seen. An excellent orchestra accompanied the ceremony. The chapel was brilliantly lighted, and was attended by a very large number of the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES.—On Tuesday morning at half-past seven o'clock, Father Kunzler, the Principal of St. Xavier's Chapel, Poona, headed a procession composed of several ecclesiastics, the Convent School girls, and other members of his congregation from the Catholic graveyard, chanting psalms all the way, and accompanying the mortal remains of Mother St. Eugeni, who died in November, 1879, and Sister St. Angela, who died in the year 1873. The bodies were exhumed under the direction of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, with the special sanction of the Government of India. The coffin of the first, which was found to be in a good state, was enclosed in another coffin made of teak-wood. The bones of the second had to be collected and enclosed in a new coffin, which was also made of teak-wood and varnished. On arrival at St. Xavier's Chapel, the ceremony of *Profundis* was gone through, and after the necessary chanting and observance of the religious obsequies, the coffins were placed in a new and convenient vault, which was sunk opposite the right-hand altar.—*Deccan Herald.*

MURDERS IN SIND.—A sepoy of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry named Sitaram Rudkalal was convicted on the 17th ultimo by Mr. Stephen Hammick, the Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, of murder (by causing the death of one Balu, a sepoy in the same regiment, by shooting him with a rifle), and sentenced to death. The prisoner appealed to the Suddur Court, on the following grounds—that he did not commit the murder ; that the deceased shot himself ; and that the case had been trumped up against him through the enmity of Subedar Sukram Sing, one of the witnesses. Judge Grant disposed of the appeal at Shikarpur on the 10th instant, when he found the case was a very clear one, and the evidence conclusive as to the prisoner's guilt.—At Shikarpur, on the 10th instant, the Judge of the Suddur Court of the province of Sind, confirmed the sentence of death passed by Judge Hammick on one Kowro, son of Hossain, who after killing his paramour at Larkhana—a woman named Sara—killed a friend of hers—one Soomar, whom Kowro suspected of having formed an illicit intimacy with her. Kowro was tracked and arrested in a village about 30 miles off two days after the murders were committed.—*Civil and Military Gazette.* (Sind issue.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Blair Drummond. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST JAIL EMPLOYES.

THIS case came to a close the day before yesterday. Mr. DeSouza having been recalled was confronted with Gunnoo Succaram, a labourer. The witness said that he did not remember having sent Gunnoo with a message to his wife, nor did he remember having handed over to him the anklet, as a relative of the marwadee.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that Mr. Pherozshaw raised certain objections regarding the charges laid against the prisoners. He raised objections to the charges of extortion on the ground that the evidence proved that the injury appeared to be such an injury as prisoner No. 1 had a legal right to inflict, and was one of the punishments that could be legally inflicted by jail officials. His Worship, after reading sections 383 and 44 of the Penal Code, bearing upon the subject, said that it appeared to him that the offence of extortion would be committed if the party threatening such an injury had advantage over the person threatened for the purpose of fraudulently inducing him to part with his property. But in this case the injury appeared to have been more than a mere threat. Tulluckhand (the complainant) appeared to have been struck and kept in the walking gang. The question raised as to the charge of gratification could be met by the supposition that there was a possibility of a public servant being able to influence those under him. The magistrate did not consider it right to go at length into the evidence given by the different witnesses. It was necessary to consider with very great caution the evidence given by several of the witnesses, and also to bear in mind the various discrepancies that had been brought to his Worship's notice by Mr. Pherozshaw. He (the magistrate) had no reason to doubt in any way the evidence as to the Rs. 100, Rs. 25, and the anklet. The first and third prisoners had proved that they had participated in the offences with which they were charged Therefore the question really to be considered by his Worship was whether the evidence regarding the second prisoner, Ardesir was reliable, as to the part he took in these transactions. There was no doubt that Ardesir, was present at the time the anklet was given up to the ghatee. Mr. DeSouza stated in his evidence that Ardesir being one of the jail officials produced the warrant, and the principal part in the giving up of the ornament. The witness Vishnoo Bhasker spoke as to a certain letter being written which caused the ghatee to be brought into the jail for the purpose of testing the anklet, and his Worship had not the slightest doubt as to the identity of the ghatee who had received the ornament. The magistrate also had no doubt that Ardesir must have been cognisant of the fact the ghatee being brought there for the delivery of the ornament. Considering the fact that Ardesir was not only the judicial clerk, but had previously been a convict of that jail, he must have known that the ghatee was not a relative of Tulluckhand, for that he was brought there merely for the purpose of playing out a farce to obtain the anklet. The fact of the anklet being thus obtained presumed a knowledge on the part of Ardesir of the payment of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25, which was made within a few feet's distance of the place where his superior sat. For those reasons the magistrate held that the prisoner Ardesir, was guilty of the three charges framed against him of extortion and abetment of extortion. The question of punishment was a different matter altogether. Ardesir was not the principal in the charges, called witnesses for the purpose of palliating the offences. It appeared that this prisoner was induced to commit the offences under the influence of Ardesir, who was a jail official. His Worship then asked if any of the prisoners had anything to say before he passed sentence.

The prisoner Jamshedji said he was not under the influence of Ardesir, but under that of Mr. De Souza, the jailor.

Mr. Pherozshaw asked the magistrate to take a note of the above statement, which was, however, not done, as it was made while he was just about to pass the sentence. His Worship then said that the prisoner Jamshedji acted under the authority of jail officials, and, therefore, he would sentence him to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, which would take effect on the expiration of the sentence which he was already undergoing. As regards the prisoner Ardesir, his Worship remarked that he stood in a different position, being a clerk in the jail. He was, therefore, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Mr. Pherozshaw said he feared that Ardesir would be unable to pay the fine and go out at the House of Correction, as he, in the discharge of his duties in that jail, had necessarily incurred the animosity of some of the old offenders there.

The magistrate said that the superintendent of the jail would see that the prisoner was sent either to Tannah, Ratnaghiri, or to any other jail in the presidency. For the present his Worship ordered him to be taken to the Common Jail. As to the third prisoner, Ramji Bhicaji, the magistrate said that he was very much under the authority of other people, and he would, therefore, sentence him to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction. His Worship then said that there was also a charge of attempting to commit suicide against the prisoner Ardesir, and he would direct that he might be brought back to the court for sentence on the expiration of the one that he had just pronounced upon him.

The case in which Ardesir Lowjee Setna and Antonio Joseph DeSouza are charged, the first with extorting Rs. 110 from one Hazrabaee women, and the other with having abetted the commission of the offence was taken up before Mr. Cooper on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne defended the second prisoner.

Hazra was examined by the Public Prosecutor. Her evidence is in substance the same as the information which she laid some time ago against the accused, and which has already appeared in these columns. Mr. Payne reserved his cross-examination, and the case was adjourned till 2 p. m. to-day (Thursday).

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon when there were present :—Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Chairman, Mr. Brandenberg, (Aldridge, Salmon and Co.), J. S. Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Tentner (Blaschek and Co.), Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.), J. Thorburn (Sir C. Forbes and Co.), O. Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), T. R. S. Campbell (Graham and Co.), Comber and Lyon (Lyon and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), Fachiri (Ralli Brothers), Meili (Volkart Brothers), Stieni (Volkart Brothers), G. A. Kittredge, Janni, (Austro-Hungrian Llyods), Hutton (Agra Bank), Forrest (Charterd Bank of India, Australia, and China), Noble (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Buchan (National Bank), Dawson (Oriental Bank Corporation), Parker (P. and O. S. N. Company).

Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Company were unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen,—In presenting to you the annual report for the past year I propose to review as briefly as possible the questions of most interest with which it deals. Although the year has been an uneventful one, a great variety of matters of a miscellaneous character have come before us in committee, but few that have not already been discussed have involved any important issues. One subject, however, to which as a committee we attached the very greatest consequence, but which scarcely appears in this summarised report so prominently as could have been wished, is the immense importance—almost, I might say, the absolute necessity—for energetic steps being promptly taken to push on all works connected with railway extension. In the address we presented to H. E. the Viceroy on his recent visit, you cannot have failed to observe the anxiety we showed, even at the risk of appearing tedious, to impress on him how deeply we on this side of India are interested in urging on the Government that vigorous measures be taken for developing the railway system of this Presidency. The question of railway extension is undoubtedly the question of the day, and it is now when the country is prosperous, when food and labour are cheap, and when money for sound investments is easily procurable, that no time should be lost in carrying out such works. Experience has proved that not only are there the panaceas—if panaceas there be—for the miseries of famine and the evils of over-population, but they inaugurate the goal of a new departure for the improvement as to quality of the products of the country through which they pass. In connection with the bearing of this question on famine it has sometimes occurred to me, that had the Government declared that the revenues derived from the license-tax would be specially devoted to pay the interest on such capital as might be raised for the prosecution of useful works, such as railways, &c., in the districts where famine had been most destructive, or where in the future similar calamities might occur, the disfavour with which this tax was viewed would have been avoided. Twenty lacs of revenue reserved for this purpose would enable the Government to borrow sufficient for the construction of over 500 miles of railway even through a country presenting considerable difficulties. I would submit that if a further reserve were held against contingent deficiencies, this is a legitimate mode of insurance against famine—in the long run more effectual and in the meantime more satisfactory for those who have to pay the tax than the loose system which has hitherto prevailed. Even were the employment of capital in such works by private enterprise encouraged by a moderate Government guarantee, and part of this revenue were appropriated to meet possible deficiency of interest, I think such a use of the fund would have been generally approved. As to a moderate Government guarantee, I notice that Mr. Caird, in the report made by him, which accompanied the Report of the Famine Commission—by the way one of the most valuable documents ever issued in regard to Indian agaicultural affairs—even he makes the valuable suggestion that Government should encourage private companies by granting a guarantee of 3 per cent. interest on such capital as might be employed in carrying out approved schemes. When subscribers of capital know that the value of their stock cannot at the worst depreciate below certain point, and that they have a fair chance of eventually receiving a better return than 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., I do not think that any great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining on favourable terms, whatever funds were required for a well considered and Government sanctioned scheme. It has been pointed out by those who have closely studied the question, and have had exceptional opportunity for doing so, that one of the great rocks ahead of Indian prosperity lies in the too great increase of population under a peaceful and well ordered Government. I need not enter into the arguments, that are used in support of this view, but just as I have always understood and believed, that the wealth of a nation to a large extent consists in its cheap and plentiful labour, so I am convinced that by advocating the prosecution of railways, by which this labour can be brought to market, we shall to a great extent, and as far as in us lies, alleviate such misery as if they must and will come. Gentlemen, perhaps I have tresspassed too far on your patience in thus dilating on such a well worn theme ; but I am deeply impressed by the conviction, that now is the time for action and for putting forth

who, under the orders of the Government of India, has proceeded to Melbourne to conduct the arrangements for the due exhibition of articles forwarded from this country.

THE PORT TRUST, 1879-80.

The accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1880, showing the expenditure on revenue account to have been Rs. 13,91,970-1-11, which included Rs. 8,60,183-11-8 for interest payable to Government, and the income Rs. 15,64,721-12-3, leaving a deficit of Rs. 26,357-5-8.

The results of the working of the Port Trust, from its commencement until 31st March, 1880, were as follows:

	Deficits.	
From 26th June 1873 to 31st March 1874	Rs.	164,361 7 3
From 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875	,,	21,080 13 6
From 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876	,,	36,455 9 0
From 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877	,,	102,322 11 5
From 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880	,,	26,357 5 8
	Total deficits Rs.	4,21,977 14 10
Deduct surplus for the year ending 31st March 1878	Rs.	101,166 8 11
Do. do. 31st March 1879	,,	57,900 4 6
		1,58,706 13 5
Balance being loss Rs.		2,63,271 1 5

The administration report for the year 1879-80, and the Chairman's Budget estimate of expenditure and income on revenue account to 31st March, 1881, are added in the appendix.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E., AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PORT TRUST.

Your Committee avail themselves of this opportunity of bearing their testimony to the justness of the estimate formed by Government of Colonel Ponsonby Cox's fitness for the post of chairman of the Port Trust, for it was soon apparent that the mercantile community were to be congratulated on having such an important office so ably filled as it was by that lamented officer.

TRANSPORT OF KHANDEISH COTTON TO BROACH AND SURAT.

In February last the Commissioner of Customs also forwarded to the Chamber extracts from a letter addressed to him on this subject by the Khandeish Cotton Inspector. From these extracts it appeared that large quantities of Khandeish cotton were forwarded by rail to Broach and Surat, but the Cotton Inspector of Guzerat had been apprised of the movement. Large quantities of cotton were also being brought to Jalgaum from Raneer, Indore, Rutlam, and other places. Cotton was ginned at Mulkapore and pressed at Khamgaon. Besides this, clean cotton was also taken from Bodwad by road in carts, and pressed at Khamgaon, and other Berar Presses. The names of the chief native dealers forwarding and receiving the cotton were also given by the Khandeish Cotton Inspector. These movements had doubtless taken place with the object of mixing inferior with better sorts of cotton, and of selling the cotton as of the finer description. These papers were circulated among firms in the export trade, and forwarded to the Association.

[illegible] OF COTTON FROM AMERICAN SEED.

[illegible]overnment informed the Chamber [illegible]ently received from England a [illegible] ton of American cotton seed, [illegible] 10 cwts. had been ordered [illegible]ve, and they requested the [illegible]on the following points:—

[illegible]ard to the present condition [illegible]hand-gins, and the intend- [illegible]otton Frauds Department, [illegible]ourage the cultivation of [illegible]he S. M. Country by the [illegible]d.

[illegible]ation of American cotton [illegible] the S. M. Country, the [illegible]uld continue to be effect- [illegible]ries or should be left to [illegible]

[illegible] withdrew from all in- [illegible]he cotton trade, private [illegible]e the necessary machi- [illegible]erican crop, or whether [illegible]ease to be cultivated in [illegible]

[illegible]o abandon the cultiva- [illegible] Dharwar, in what [illegible]f seed now received [illegible]

[illegible]ing opinions on the [illegible]ce of the Cotton [illegible]rchants in the cotton [illegible]d great experience [illegible] Mahratta Country, [illegible] Cotton Frauds Act [illegible]ation of American [illegible]d be discouraged; [illegible] that it would be [illegible]t to encourage its [illegible]f new seed. No- [illegible]e to encourage the [illegible] of cotton in that [illegible]e cotton districts [illegible]he European mer- [illegible]elations with the [illegible]he country. But [illegible]portation and dis- [illegible]ed was the best [illegible]he quality of the [illegible]s, and whether [illegible]ent or left to [illegible]he difference of [illegible]mittee thought [illegible]vate enterprise [illegible]mmended that [illegible]abolished. As [illegible] apprehended [illegible]n distributed. [illegible] M. Country [illegible]gard to the [illegible]esults of cul- [illegible]n India, they [illegible]rn Mahratta [illegible] cotton could [illegible] but seed [illegible]s not by any means equal [illegible] Hingughat seed.

THE BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The memorial addressed by the Chamber on the 15th of April, 1879, to the Viceroy and Governor-General, praying that Bombay Act No. VII. of 1878 be repealed, was, your Committee are glad to say, successful. His Excellency the Viceroy in a despatch to the Secretary of State strongly urged the repeal of that Act, and on the 8th April last a despatch from the Secretary of State for India was received sanctioning its abolition. The Secretary of State, however, at the same time observed that he could not but fear that the entire abandonment of all special legislation against frauds in the Bombay cotton trade might be understood as an intimation that fraudulent practices might in future be carried on with impunity and might have unfortunate results. It must also be remembered that an essential portion of the present law, as well as of the Act of 1863, embraced the provisions regarding licensing presses and press marks, which did not appear to be anywhere objected to, and were believed to work beneficially. What, therefore, should now be done was to revert to the system in force before the passing of the Act of 1863, that is, while dispensing with any special establishment, and with the tax on cotton required to pay it, to retain special penal provisions against fraud and adulteration, which might be set in motion either by the party injured or by the magisterial authorities, who would practically put the law in force only when fraudulent practices might become flagrant and notorious. He had, therefore, directed the Bombay Government to introduce a Bill to repeal Bombay Act VII. of 1878, and at their discretion either again to bring into operation Act IX. of 1863, in which case the provisions of that law regarding the export fee and the establishment would be kept in abeyance, or to re-enact the substance of that law with the omission of those provisions.

Accordingly, a Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor, and will shortly come on for discussion.

SCHEME FOR ARBITRATIONS BY THE CHAMBER.

Seeing it to be desirable that questions affecting the prevailing customs of trade in Bombay should be settled in such a way that the decisions arrived at might be properly recorded, and stand thereafter as precedents to regulate the settlement of similar disputes, it was decided by your Committee to try and institute such a system as it might be hoped would attain this object. References to the Chamber should be open to all persons; and if any question affecting, or subject to, the custom of the trade of Bombay be submitted, with the mutual consent of those interested to the Committee of the Chamber, the latter would be willing to take it into consideration, and, if they considered it desirable, would appoint a special Sub-Committee of arbitration for its settlement under certain regulation.

The scheme and the regulations above referred to were adopted at a special general meeting of the Chamber held on the 3rd of August last.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

The result of the application made last year to Government for a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships was that Government invited the Chamber to submit a draft Bill embodying, within certain limits, the provisions which the Chamber would wish to see enacted on the subject.

Your Committee gave long and careful consideration to the subject, but the regulations they were unable to bring forward a scheme which they could recommend the Chamber to adopt. It seemed to your Committee that the present Bill might reasonably be objected to on the following grounds, *viz.*, (1) the machinery required to work it, (2) its local character, and (3) its incidence on classes which it is quite unnecessary to meddle with; and that Government would in all probability reject the Bill as unworkable.

A memorandum to the above effect and all the papers on the subject were circulated to the members of the Chamber, and the question, of which notice had been given, was considered at a special general meeting of the Chamber held on the 3rd August last. At this meeting the following resolution was carried:—"That the Committee be instructed to inform Government of the practical working difficulties which has appeared in drawing up the Bill for the registration of partnerships have been so many, and so great that they must for the present withdraw their request for an Act for the purpose."

THE PETROLEUM BILL.

A Bill was recently introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, called the Petroleum Bill, for the purpose of imposing restrictions on the trade in kerosine oil. The growth of the trade in this article during the past few years had been very great. In 1874 there were imported into Bombay [illegible] in the seven months only of this year the imports had amounted to 5,70,000 gallons. Taking the whole of India, the import [illegible] about 750,000 gallons; in 1879-80 they were 9,37,552 gallons; while in April and May of this year there were received no less than 2,212,800 gallons. At a special general meeting of the Chamber, held on 3rd August last, the Bill was discussed, and the following resolutions passed unanimously:

That hitherto Municipal rules have proved sufficient to guard against any dangers, real or [illegible]ed, in the case of kerosine oil.

That in the opinion of this Chamber nothing has been brought forward to call into operation [illegible]on the provisions of Section 37 of Act XII. of 1875, and that, until that provision has been [illegible]ored to be ineffectual, no further legislation is needed.

That the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of India, called the Petroleum Bill, must, if made law, seriously restrict, if it does not entirely check this important and rapidly growing trade.

That the Government of India be respectfully requested to postpone further consideration of the proposed Bill, until good cause be shown for the necessity of restrictive measures.

That the Committee of the Chamber be requested to represent these views to His Lordship the Governor-General in Council."

A special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and Messrs. Kittredge, C. Douglas, Richardson, Dr. T. S. Weir, Messrs. Baird, Heyer, and Sorabjee Dunjeebhoy Wadia—has been appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill, which they will do if Government resolve to proceed with it in the present or any other form.

INCREASING NUMBER OF DESTITUTE ASIATIC SEAMEN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 4th March, 1880, with other papers addressed to the Government of Bombay, regarding the increasing number of destitute Asiatic seamen in the United Kingdom, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with any remarks and suggestions which the Chamber might desire to offer with a view to the mitigation or removal of the evil complained of, the attention of the Chamber being at the same time invited to the correspondence ending with the Chamber's letter of 23rd September, 1875. After references to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, and to the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, it appeared to your Committee that the present law afforded sufficient protection to native seamen shipped on board of vessels sailing under British colours, inasmuch as such vessels came under the cognizance of the British Consul at the port of destination, the ship being bound to lodge her articles with the Consul on arrival. They approved, however, of the suggestion of the shipping-master of Bombay, that in order to insure the Consul's attention being drawn to the fact, the European articles should be endorsed to the effect that the vessel carried native articles also.

DEFACED COIN.

Representations were made to the Chamber of the great hardship and inconvenience caused by the arbitrary manner in which the notification of the 28th February last, with reference to defaced coin was being carried out. From these complaints the public evidently had not realised what was meant by "defaced or marked coin until the notification was put in force, for the marks on many of the rupees which had been cut or broken and returned were so slight as to be hardly discernible.

Your Committee ventured respectfully to express their hope that the notification of the 24th February last might be rescinded, and that new rules which might deal separately with the different questions of old and new coin, whether of light weight or defaced, be published instead.

On the 9th November a letter was received from Government containing the modified orders issued in respect to the withdrawal from circulation of defaced coins, and stating that Government believed that, since the passing of these orders, complaints had ceased.

UNIFORM TONNAGE SCALE FOR ALL INDIA.

It will be remembered that in February, 1879, the Committee then in office wrote to the Bengal Chamber asking them if they would be willing to co-operate in a movement for the introduction of a uniform tonnage scale for all India, and that, though agreeing with this Chamber in considering a uniform tonnage scale for all India desirable, they were not at that time prepared to re-open the question of their scale which had only recently been settled there. The great importance, however, of a uniform scale for India induced your Committee to again address that Chamber, on the 27th August last, enquiring if they were now prepared to join in the proposed movement, but without success. They replied that they did not feel themselves in a position to respond, as your Committee would desire, to the invitation we had been good enough to offer.

Your Committee have again addressed the Government of India on the subject. They say that the question of lowering the rates in India must stand, as the Government of India contend, on its own merits, and in arguing that the rates were excessive that they did so on the assumption that if lowered the convenience of the public would be consulted, the development of trade would be assisted, and the revenue would not permanently suffer. Comparisons with the rates adopted in other countries were only useful to show that low rates were found to pay elsewhere. The benefits of the telegraph system for commercial purposes were now beginning to be appreciated by the natives, and it might be confidently predicted that a little incentive, such as lowered rates granted at the present time, would lead to a great increase in telegraphing. Your Committee endeavoured to answer specifically such other arguments as were adduced by the Government of India, and they concluded by expressing their hope that at least the experiment suggested by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that the Government of India should allow the Government of Bombay to reduce the charge to half-a-rupee for 12 or 20 words for local messages on their guaranteeing the present amount derived therefrom would be favourably reconsidered by the Government of India. If it were adopted the revenue of the Telegraph Department would not suffer, and an opportunity would be given of testing the question of the effect of lowering the rates without risk of loss to the department.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS FOR THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

A letter, dated 12th October, enclosing Government resolutions No. 2188, and accompaniments, and No. 2336 of 1880, treating on this subject, was received from Government, with a request that Government might be favoured with the views of the Chamber as to the lines most likely to prove convenient for commercial purposes. Your Committee replied that of the lines referred to in these papers the one which, in their opinion, would open up the country, the development of which was most needed, and would at the same time prove most valuable for commercial purposes, was a line which would connect the Dhond with Dharwar, and give railway communication to Satara, Belgaum, and Kolapur. Moreover, as the Consulting Engineer for Railways remarked, the traffic would, it was believed, be sufficient to give a fair return on the capital expended, and such a line would make the Dhond and Manmad State Railway more profitable than it is at present. With regard to the expenditure of Rs. 3,20,000 incurred on the survey, the engineers on the line from Hutgi to Gadag, your Committee hoped that, as the earthwork was nearly completed between Hutgi and Bijapur and, as in order to preserve and utilise this work the only things needed were the bridges and culverts, Government would, if not very expensive, order the work to be completed as a road, which might, should the necessity afterwards arise, be easily converted into a railway.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE INTO INDIA.

A letter, dated 13th November, 1880, was received from the Government of India, stating that they had under consideration the question of introducing the telephone into India, as part of the machinery of the Telegraph Department, and of establishing telephonic communication wherever there was a reasonable promise of its being advantageously worked, and requesting an expression of the opinion of the Chamber on the subject generally, and also as to how far a telephonic exchange, if introduced, was likely to be availed of in Bombay. Your Committee were of opinion that there could be no question that the introduction of telephonic communication would be a boon to the mercantile and general public, but as it was a new and experimental scheme, with regard to the success of which the Chamber could offer no opinion, they thought that its introduction should be left to private enterprise, especially as the persons who wished to undertake it had the requisite appliances and technical knowledge, which the Government did not possess.

SAMPLES OF GOLD AND SILVER LACE-WORK CARRIED ON IN BARODA.

In August, 1879, a letter was received from Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Baroda, stating that gold and silver lace-work was carried on in Baroda and very successfully from a native point of view, but the work turned out had no demand in Europe, because the patterns unfortunately did not suit European taste, though admired by a few who had made aesthetics their study. He wished to ascertain if there were any sorts of lace-work which a section of his people might devote themselves to with the prospect of being able to sell *in Europe* with advantage. Labour was comparatively very cheap in India, and this ought to enable the Indian manufacture to compete successfully in hand-made (as distinguished from machine-made) articles. Raja Sir T. Madhava Row was informed that, if he would be so good as to transmit to the Chamber samples of the various kinds of lace-work carried on in Baroda, the Committee would be happy to make enquiries as to which were suitable for the markets in Europe, and to forward to him their views respecting them. The samples have been received and forwarded through Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., to London, with a request that they will kindly ascertain, if any, and which are suitable for the markets in Europe, and what price each of the sorts sent will fetch.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Your Committee considered it desirable to present an address to the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the occasion of his first State visit to Bombay, in November last. The address was presented to his Lordship at the New Secretariat by a deputation of the Chamber, composed of the members of the Committee, several members of the Chamber, and the Secretary.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK SINCE THE CHAMBER'S LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

The following outline of the progress which has been made in this important work has been courteously supplied to the Chamber by Mr. George Ormiston, the Resident Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust:—

The principal work was the construction of the channel. By the end of December it was sufficiently completed to enable the Dock to be used, and on the 1st January the Dock was formally opened by Sir H. Temple, and vessels were admitted for the first time. Owing to the presence of a quantity of rock and boulders close to the entrances, the full depth of channel had not been attained; the highest point, of which three feet above the level of the sill. Since the opening, *the deepening of the channel has been carried on* without intermission, and it is expected in the course of a few months that the channel will be worked to the full intended depth. This will give on the sill at—

H. W. ordinary neap tides	27 5"
Mean H.	26 6"
H. W. ordinary spring tides	28
H. W. extreme	30 6"

The subsidiary lift on the 100-ton crane has been altered from 7 to 14 tons. Fifteen cargo cranes have been ordered out, and they will probably be ready by the beginning of 1881. The Dock will then have thirty-five 30 cwt. portable hydraulic cargo cranes. Quarters for the Dock Superintendent, Assistant Dock-master, and constable, also six warehouses, each 180 feet by 100 feet and 20 feet high, have been completed, and a bonded warehouse two stories high is in progress. Fire-engines and hose are placed at convenient spots round the Dock, and a supply of buckets and a corridor-engine ready for use in each shed.

The greatest number of ships in the Dock at one time was 17.

The balance at the credit of the Chamber, on the 30th November, 1880, was Rs. 31,496-15-10 against Rs. 19,296-0-7 on the 30th September, 1879, being an increase, in the 14 months, of Rs. 12,340-15-3. Of this increase, however, only Rs. 958-15-9 belongs to the general account of the Chamber.

The measurement fee account shows a credit balance, in the 14 months, of Rs. 11,381-15-6. The fee for measuring bales of cotton, wool and hemp was reduced on 1st January, 1880, from 6 pies to 5 pies per bale, and on the 1st of April from 5 pies to 4 pies per bale, at which it has since remained. The fee for measuring miscellaneous packages was raised, on 1st April 1879, from 6 pds to 8 pds per package, continues at that rate.

Your Committee have now only to tender, and thanks to the members of the Committee for their ready attention to all matters on which they had occasion to consult them, and to record their acknowledgments to [illegible] General of India in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, the courtesy and attention [illegible] tions have on all occasions

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange the of day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited

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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.

TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.

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BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

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KILDERKINS ..... ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

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CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.

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SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
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BASS'S PALE ALE
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Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any pecuniary trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.
PRICES on application.
"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.
Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.
ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the Undersigned.

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From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY EN. CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold ..... Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.

Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 8
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rudesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	1 8	
Scharzhofberger	30 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes ..... Rs. 18 4
Chtaeau Yquem ..... ,, 45 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
,, Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars..... Rs. 23 8
Gold ..... ,, 29 0

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star ..... Rs. 20 0

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880.

NOTICE.

AN AGRICULTURAL SHOW and CATTLE FAIR WILL BE HELD in the WADHWAN CIVIL STATION on the 10th, 11th, and 12th February 1881.

PRIZES, RULES and every other information will be gladly given by undersigned or by the Honorary Secretary, Rao Bahadur KESHARAO BHASKERJI.

H. L. NUTT, Major,
Assistant Political Agent in charge Jhalawar Prant.
Wadhwan C. Station, 11th December, 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following. Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each	
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 8 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at Rs. 15 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

First. White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag.	Rs. 2	0 per Bag
Do. do.	10 ,,	,, 7	12 ,,
Second. White, Small White	10 ,,	,, 1	14 ,,
Do. do.	10 ,,	,, 1	5 ,,
Grainy. Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 ,,	,, 1	12 ,,
Do. do.	10 ,,	,, 6	8 ,,

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.

26, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and repaired with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29 by 17'
Captains	21' by 14'
Rovries	21' by 11'

Stable for 4 horses.

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Sowars	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'

Stable for 2 Horses.
Witness Circular form.

Sowars	5' by 5'
Syces	4' by 4'

Wall Tents for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers .. Do. 80 lbs.

Applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank,
Bombay.

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF
DRAPERY,
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.
GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

OWING to the great depression in Scotland and England caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank several well-known firms being bankrupt, Messrs. BUCHANAN, PEARSON & Co. have received instructions from the assignees to dispose of, by private sale, a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firms, consisting of:—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS AND CHEVIOTS, FRENCH CLOTHS, CASHMERES, &c.,
ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,

To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the public at the following LOW PRICES, *Viz*:—

570	Bales of English Prints,	which will be offered at	... ...	4 Annas per yard.
900	Bales of English Calicoes (Horrock's)	,, ,,	... ...	4 ,, ,,
200	Bales French Muslin	,, ,,	... ...	6 ,, ,,
200	Trunks Best Boots (Dawson's)	,, ,,	... ...	8 Rupees per pair.
300	Trunks Shoes	,, ,,	... ...	3 ,, ,,
20,000	Yards New Oatmeal cloth	,, ,,	... ...	6 Annas per yard.
1,200	Dozen Towels	,, ,,	... ...	2 Rupees per doz.
1,400	Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs	,, ,,	... ...	2 ,, a dozen.

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLY SHAWLS of the latest Patterns and finest Qualities, which will be offered at a great sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS and SATINS; IRISH POPLIN DRESSES, manufactured by the celebrated PIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.
20,000 remants of English Broad Cloths and Tweeds, in different Shades and Patterns, which will be sold RETAIL, in lots, to suit private families at considerably
BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
N. B.—MESSRS. B. P. & Co. have engaged the services of several salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sell portions of the above goods, and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. One price charged, from which NO abatement will be made.
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEXT TO CATHEDRAL.
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

BUCHANAN, PEARSON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

	Rs. a.
Straduarius	60 0
Guernarius	75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood case, complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case, complete	150 0
Violin strings, per set	0 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45, and	55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and	10 0
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	25 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case, complete	28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	30 0
Do. do. brass hoop, in case, complete	35 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, in case, complete,	65 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	9 8
Cheap Banjos, without cases, each Rs. 15, 20, and	25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8 0
Banjo strings, per set Rs. 2-8 and	3 8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	6 0
Nine jingles, 12 inches in diameter	9 0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	12 0
Four jingles, 11 inches in diameter	12 0
Tacked Parchment heads	3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and	1 8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinett	1 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	2 0

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

From	5 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE & Co.	each Rs. 65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture	,, Rs. 85 to 120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and	20 0

FLUTINAS.
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys, and 2 stops	23

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	18 0
Do. 24 do. 2 do.	20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 80 to	120 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50, 65, and	75 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	64 0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45 0
Cheaper Flutes, without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G in Plush-lined Mahogany box	25 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	4 0
Tuft	5 0
Fright	6 0

The Latest Musical Novelty Ocarinas, each	5 0
Do. in form of a fish	4 0

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS AND BALLADS,
With Harmonized Chorus Parts, as sung at St. James' Hall by the Original Christy Minstrels.—(List on Application.)
The above are supplied seven copies for six to purchasers of not less than six copies. (Exchange 8 Annas to the Shilling.
Book of Jokes, Nigger Drama, &c., Re. 1.

S. ROSE &CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils, &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free. We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at SILLAVATURAI, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 20th of February, 1881, and that the bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval, estimated to contain